

THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1837. Entered at Post-office, Hillsboro, Ohio, as second-class matter.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND CO., O., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

VOL. 53—NO. 49

THE TARIFF AIDS THE FARMER.

A Trade Now Being Transferred From England.

One of the Fruits of the McKinley Bill—In Ten Years it Will Save America \$400,000,000.

February 11 and 12 the Western Packers of Canned Goods held their annual convention in the city of Chicago. By invitation, Mr. O. W. Norton, of Norton Brothers, Chicago, addressed the convention upon the tin-plate industry. Mr. Norton is a plain business man. He is at the head of a firm which consumes more tin plate than any other establishment in the United States, having paid out for tin plate alone in the year 1890 about \$1,000,000. His testimony is not that of a politician, but of a practical man who knows something of the matters about which he speaks. Listen to him:

The business which we have to transfer from England is susceptible of many mechanical improvements. There is probably no industry in the world of the same magnitude in which the methods employed are so crude. Tomorrow you will visit the works of Norton Bros., at Maywood. You will see in operation there a small plant of the apparatus used for tinning by the English method. We took pains to get the best machinery used there. Fair work can be done by it, but we are not very proud of it except as an example to shun. When you see it in operation you will not think it strange that we are very confident of our ability to devise machinery that will do the work better, and that we are already constructing machines to work in a more American fashion.

The statistics of the Board of Trade of Great Britain show that the total exports of tin plate in 1890 were 418,725 gross tons. Of this total amount 318,108 tons, more than three-fourths, was sent to the United States. The amount sent to all the rest of the world was only 100,617 tons. Germany and France, the other two principal manufacturing countries of Europe working under protective tariffs, make their own tin plates. It is not strange that the United States, so progressive in other things, should for generations have been satisfied to do nothing to develop that industry, but send millions of money every year to England to support more than three-fourths of a business which is certainly regarded there as a desirable one?

Prior to 1873, what little plate-glass was used in this country was imported. In that year the first plate-glass mill in the country was started by Mr. De Pauw, at New Albany, Ind. The business had all to be learned, and Mr. De Pauw sunk a million dollars before he succeeded in getting the business on a paying basis.

Other concerns met the same fate, but they persevered. New capital was put in, new machinery devised, and success came. The first plate-glass made at New Albany sold for \$2.50 per square foot. You can buy better glass in Chicago to-day for 75 cents per foot. Fifteen years ago only 5 per cent. of the plate-glass used here was American. To-day everybody uses plate-glass in stores and residences, even of moderate cost, and it is all of American manufacture. Only a few plates are imported now, and these are of the finest quality and most expensive sort used for mirrors. It is needless to mention further examples of the development of American manufactures. The same story could be repeated with regard to scores of articles which suggest themselves to you as I speak. Why is not tin plate among the number? Is it a matter of so small importance that it has been overlooked? The 318,108 tons of 2,240 pounds each, reduced to boxes of 1. C. 14x20 plates, 108 pounds each, is equal to 6,597,796 boxes. Of course many of these plates were of other sizes, weights and qualities, but statistics of these details are not available. It will not be far from correct to say that in 1890 we imported 6,600,000 boxes of tin plate at an average cost of \$5 per box, or \$33,000,000 for the year's supply.

Good steel plates of the quality used for cans are worth to-day in Chicago from \$5.75 to \$6 per box under the present duty of one cent per pound. "The New York Evening Post" and other papers of that class ridicule the prophecy recently made by me that within three years, or five years at most, better plates of American manufacture will be sold in Chicago at \$4.

The home manufacture of our tin plate means the creation of an absolutely new business, amounting to millions of money annually. You will see to-morrow at Maywood of steel furnace and rolling mill erected since your last visit, for this tin-plate business. Maywood is not a large city, and but for this tin-

plate making would have had no rolling mill. Follow with me for a moment the effect of this new enterprise on people have no direct interest in tin plate or who in tariff discussion. There was a new piece of work here even for the common laborers, which they would not have found but for the rolling mill, in digging and wheeling out the dirt for the excavation. A builder whom we had never seen or heard of before received a contract amounting to several thousand dollars for the mason work. There were orders for material given to brick makers, stone-quarry men, dealers in lime and sand. A machine house received an order for heavy engines and boilers; a Pittsburg firm a contract for the steel furnace; another the contract for the iron roof; an Ohio firm an order for a large electric crane, dynamo, engines, etc. Here is, say, \$100,000 of absolutely new business scattered about the country among people who do not deal in the plate, which they would not have had if we had continued buying our plates in England. Now the mill is up the will be new business for coal miners, ore and iron dealers, and a new demand for common laborers and skilled furnacemen in making and rolling the steel; new business for railroads in hauling coal and iron. How much of new business this one plant will create for the country cannot be stated in dollars and cents to-day, but whatever the amount every dollar's worth is a positive addition to the productions of the United States—a new creation.

Our firm paid in 1890 about a million dollars for tin plate. Every box of it came from England, and our money was sent there to pay for it. The benefit the canners received from that money sent across the sea can be measured by the amount of orders you received for canned goods to feed the English or Welsh workmen. You know those orders were light. The wages paid there do not permit those workmen to indulge much in the luxury of canned corn or tomatoes. Suppose that million dollars to be expended among workmen here. Multiply this one small mill by the scores that are to spring up in other parts of this country. Transfer from England to the United States the business of making the four hundred million dollars' worth of tin plates which this country will surely require in the next ten years, and ask yourselves what the effect will be on the canned goods business. We may be reasonably assured that the first increase in cost will be followed within a short time by cheaper and better cans than were ever made under the old regime; that the demand for canned goods will increase, and the business prosper; and we shall wonder that a great nation like the people of the United States ever waited until 1891 to supply themselves with so necessary an article as tin plate.

Spring stirs up the bile. You lose your appetite, feel weak, too hot, and Oh! so tired. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Senator Hoar's Definition of Republicanism.

The Republican party has promised to do its best to secure honest elections, by the exercise of the national legislative authority, and the purpose to keep that promise is the one essential thing that constitutes Republicanism. To that promise the President and the great body of the Republicans in the House and in the Senate have been true. The mission of the Republican party will not be accomplished until that promise shall have been kept. At present the Fifteenth Amendment, and so much of the Fourteenth as relates to suffrage, are absolutely nullified. The condition of things in this country to-day, so far as relates to the election of Representatives and Presidential electors, is as if those two amendments did not exist.—*The Form for April.*

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by W. R. Smith & Co., druggists.

RESULTS REACHED

In Scientific Agricultural Experiments.

The Effect of Removing the Tassels on the Productivity of Corn, as Shown at the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The following very interesting and valuable experiment on corn, made by the experiment station of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., gives strong support to this theory:

It has been claimed that if the tassels were removed from corn before they have produced pollen, the strength thus saved to the plant would be turned to the ovaries and a larger amount of grain be produced. To test the effect of this theory the following trial was made during the past season:

In the general corn field a plot of forty-eight rows with forty-two hills in each row was selected for the experiment. From each alternate row the tassels were removed as soon as they appeared, and before any pollen had fallen. The remaining rows were left undisturbed.

The corn was Sibley's Pride of the North, planted the last week in May, in hills, three feet six inches by three feet eight inches, on dry, gravelly, moderately fertile soil.

On July 21 the earliest tassels began to make their appearance in the folds of the upper leaves and were removed as soon as they could be seen, and before they were fully developed. A slight pull was sufficient to break the stalk just below the tassel and the removal was easy and rapid.

On July 25 the plot was gone over again for the removal of such tassels as had appeared since the previous work, and at this time by far the greater number of the tassels were removed.

On July 28, when the plot was gone over the third time, the effects of the tasseling became apparent in the increased number of silks that were visible on the rows from which the tassels had been removed.

On the 1,008 tasseled hills there were visible 591 silks; on the 1,008 untasseled, 392 silks.

On August 4 the plot was gone over for the last time but only a few tassels were found on the very latest stalks. The preponderance of visible silk on the tasseled rows was still manifest, there being at this time 3,542 silks visible on the tasseled rows, and but 2,044 on the untasseled rows.

The corn was allowed to stand without cutting until ripe.

On September 29 to October 1 the rows were cut and husked and the stalks and ears weighed and counted with the following results:

In those rows in which the tassels were left on there were 1,551 good ears; 628 poor ears; 2,566 abortive ears; total number of ears, 4,745. Weight of good merchantable corn, 710 pounds; weight of poor corn, 180 pounds; number of stalks, 4,180; weight of 100 stalks, 82 pounds.

In rows in which the tassels had been removed there were 2,338 good ears; 885 poor ears; 951 abortive ears; total number of ears, 4,174; weight of good merchantable corn, 1,078 pounds; weight of poor corn, 187 pounds; number of stalks, 4,228; weight of 100 stalks, 79.

It will thus be seen that the number of good ears and the weight of merchantable corn, were both a little more than fifty per cent. greater on the rows from which the tassels were removed than upon those upon which the tassels were left. This is not only true of the two sets of rows as a whole, but with the individual rows as well. In no case did a row upon which the tassels were left produce anywhere near as much as the tasseled rows on either side of it. In fact the results given above are really the aggregate results of twenty-four distinct duplicate experiments, each of which alone showed the same thing as the aggregate of all.

By abortive ears is meant those sets that made only a bunch of husks, and sometimes a small cob, but no grain. It will be noticed that they were by far the most numerous on those rows from which the tassels were not removed. It will also be noticed that the total of the good, poor and abortive ears is about fourteen per cent. greater on the rows on which the tassels were left, while the weight of merchantable corn is more than fifty per cent. greater on those rows from which the tassels were removed.

Oh, What a Cough.
Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of 50 cents to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1891.
Secretary Blaine has recovered from his recent indisposition and resumed his duties at the State Department, which are just now more than usually arduous, owing to the negotiations with the British minister concerning the arbitration of the Behring Sea trouble, and to numerous matters connected more or less with the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff act and various countries which are anxious to get the benefits of our markets. These things will probably keep Mr. Blaine busy for some time to come, and there are other international questions that may arise at any time.

The threat of Newfoundland to ask for admission to the Union as a State, and pending the hearing of the petition by Congress, to place herself under the protection of the United States has been much discussed here by international lawyers and others fond of complicated questions. In case the treaty was actually carried out and the authorities of Newfoundland formally ask to be admitted as a State what action would the administration take? It is extremely difficult to answer the question, as there are no precedents upon which to base a reasonable conjecture. The general opinion seems to be that the President would take no action before laying the matter before Congress, because he would not care to have any decision that he might make repudiated by the Democratic House of Representatives.

It is not considered probable, however, that Great Britain would stand idly by and allow Newfoundland to take such action. As soon as she became satisfied that such action was really seriously contemplated the colony would probably be declared to be in a state of rebellion and its affairs placed in charge of the British military authorities. It is hard to find a prominent man who has given the subject careful consideration who does not believe that eventually both Canada and Newfoundland will become a part of the United States, and it is still harder to find a man who believes that Great Britain will fail to fight for its American possessions. I have never discussed this question with a member of Congress who did not believe that another war between this country and Great Britain was one of the certainties of the future, the only difference of opinion being as to how soon this inevitable war will come.

Some amusement has been created here by the telegraphed statement that the Queen of Hawaii had decided to refuse to continue reciprocal arrangements with the United States unless Hawaiian sugar was given the bounty of two cents a pound, which the McKinley tariff act grants to sugar produced in the United States after April 1. Nothing has been heard about it at the State Department and it is not believed that the new ruler of Hawaii has been guilty of taking such a silly stand, but if she has she will soon learn that the McKinley bill was framed for the protection of our own citizens and not for the benefit of foreigners; she will also discover that if her little island kingdom was to disappear absolutely from the face of the earth it would not affect the prosperity of the United States.

The secrets of the corrupt lobby which hangs around Congress have a queer way of cropping out at unexpected times and places. In the trial of the newspaper correspondent, Charles E. Kincaid, for the murder of ex-Representative Taulbee, of Kentucky, in the capitol building, a little over a year ago, which is now in progress here, ex-doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, Samuel Donaldson, when on the witness stand admitted, under the sharp cross examination of Gen. Grosevor, one of Kincaid's counsel, that his occupation in Washington was lobbying, and that one of his principal clients was the Western Union Telegraph Company. This was not news to Postmaster General Wamaker, who has some time since discovered why his postal telegraph system was "hung up" in Congress, as well as the names of the men who did the lobbying against it for Jay Gould's telegraphic octopus, but it was to a great many other people who had often wondered how Sam Donaldson could afford to wine and dine so many Democratic members of Congress when he had no visible means of support.

The President has fully decided to appoint the new judges of the U. S. Circuit Court during the Congressional recess, and I am informed that he is now carefully considering the merits of the gentlemen whose names have been presented to him to fill those positions. Nothing has been decided upon as to Mr. Harrison's trip to the Pacific coast. He will go if he possibly can but there is a

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Known by Its Fruits.

The fruits of the McKinley tariff law are rapidly blooming. Keep your eye on the journals of the different trades and see the new investments that are being made. These are not taken from political papers. They are mere business items that have a decidedly political flavor.

Cheap Sugar for Highland County.

By the provisions of the McKinley law the duty upon imported sugar is to be removed on April 1, but in order to facilitate the change from the old law to the new it was provided that sugar might be imported during the month of March and kept under bond not to be sold or used until after the law went into effect. Otherwise the importations of sugar would have gradually ceased as the day for removing the duty approached, as no one would care to bring in sugar at a tariff of two cents a pound with the prospect of having to sell it in competition with the sugar brought in after April 1 free of duty. In this way a vast quantity of sugar was imported during the last month and has been distributed through the country in bonded cars ready to be taken out of bond and put on the market on the first of April. Our local merchants here have bought a number of carloads under the above arrangement and in order to have it on hand for the market on the day the tariff goes off they have succeeded in having a special inspector appointed here by the custom house authorities at Cincinnati so that the cars can be inspected and released from bond on the track at this place. Mr. Ottway Morrow, of McKeehan, Hiestand & Co., was appointed one day this week to act as inspector for all sugars to be shipped here under bond. One of the cars ordered by the above named firm was detained on its way here at Batavia Junction, as the O. & N. W. is not a bonded road. Mr. Morrow will have to go there to release it. The rest of the shipments will come by the B. & O. S. W., which is expected to have it on the track here by April 1 ready to be taken out of bond. There is great activity in the sugar market at this time and small buyers find it difficult to get their orders filled. It is thought that it will be thirty or forty days before enough can be imported to make up the present deficiency. Prices will not drop to the full extent of the two cent duty immediately as refiners will naturally try to keep them up. But an immediate fall of 1½ to 1½ cents a pound will take place tomorrow and in a short time the full amount of the duty will be taken off of the price to the consumer.

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A Junior's Poems.

Mr. G. H. A. Conard, whose political effusions frequently appeared in the NEWS-HERALD a few years ago, has published a collection of his pieces under the title of "A Junior's Poems." It is a neat little volume printed by Methven Bros., of Cincinnati, and dedicated to Capt. H. C. Dawson, Mayor of Hillsboro, O.

Mr. Conard's writings show considerable poetic genius, and as he is a native of Highland county and commemorates her natural scenery in some very pretty verses, his book will doubtless find many readers here. As a versifier he is very felicitous. The first poem in the book, "The Death of Day," is particularly delicate in conception and shows an imagination of a high order. Other poems illustrate Mr. Conard's style in a very happy way, and as a whole the books gives indications that the writer is a poet of promise. It can be had at any of the book sellers in town.

Death of Mrs. Jno. M. Pattison.

Mrs. Jno. M. Pattison, wife of Congressman-elect Pattison, died at their beautiful home near Milford last Wednesday morning of puerperal fever. The deceased was a daughter of Prof. Williams, of Delaware, and a lady of noble character, a leader in church and social matters, greatly beloved by a large circle of friends.

A big shipment of machinery is expected in Bridgeport, Conn., in a few days, for the Sir Titus Salt Company, Limited, of England, which, as already mentioned in these columns, expects to open a factory in Bridgeport for the manufacture of plushes. The new shop will employ from 400 to 600 men.

A New York and Philadelphia plate glass manufacturing syndicate, which will make nothing but a high grade of plate glass and will employ 600 men, has decided on a site at Christy Park, near McKeesport, Pa., for a plant that will cost \$1,500,000.

A new industry to be established in Woonsocket, R. I., is the Novelty Fabrics Company, which, with a capital of \$100,000, will start a knit goods factory.

A seal plush manufacturer from Bradford, England, will erect a large factory at Utica, N. Y.

Gotthold Koerner, the prominent manufacturer of hosiery, of Chemnitz, is in New York. He says that manufacturers in Germany are arranging their makes and prices so as to hold their American trade.

A LINOLEUM FACTORY TO BE IMPORTED.

MUSKOGEE, MICH., February 10.—Negotiations were closed yesterday by which a large linoleum factory comes to this city from Manchester, England. There are but three other linoleum factories in the United States. Under the McKinley bill it is thought cheaper to manufacture the material in this country than to import it.

We also occasionally meet a paragraph like this, and although it gives no pleasure to note the failures of others, yet we do not claim to be legislating for foreign workmen:

Mitchell & Sheppard, of Bradford, England, have made an assignment. Liabilities placed at \$23,000. The firm was engaged in the manufacture of alpaca, mohair, woolen and worsted goods, and its failure is attributed to the operation of the McKinley bill.

Ask for Price's Flower of Youth, the most powerful blood purifier on the market. Manufactured and sold by Seybert & Co.

The Republican majority in the Legislature when elected will choose a good man for Senator, and if the Legislature shall then see fit to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by popular vote, it will be time enough to consider the merits of the proposition. A great fight over the nomination in the State Convention would divide, demoralize and discourage the party. The Democrats are urging on such a fight. We believe the Republicans of the state will keep their heads and tell senatorial candidates to restrain themselves a little, to go in, one and all, for the triumph of the cause, and present their claims to the Legislature according to the constitution.—*Clermont Courier.*

No nation has ever fostered more liberally or protected more carefully its internal and coastwise trade than we have done, and the resultant magnitude and prosperity of our domestic commerce is, I believe, without a parallel in the history of the world. For the accommodation and development of our home trade, we have built 45 per cent. of all the railroads of the world. We have more miles of railroad than all Europe, Asia and Africa combine. The floating tonnage of the United States engaged in coastwise commerce, and on our lakes and rivers, is very far in excess of that of any other nation.—*From Secretary Windom's last speech.*